

as the "James E. Davis Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the James E. Davis Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1590, a bill sponsored by Senator SCHUMER of New York, names a postal facility in Brooklyn, New York, as the James E. Davis Post Office Building. My distinguished colleague on the Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS), authored the House version of this postal naming bill, H.R. 3012. I commend both the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and Senator SCHUMER for their work on this meaningful effort.

Mr. Speaker, James E. Davis was a devoted public official who lived and worked in Brooklyn all of his life. The son of a corrections officer himself, Davis became an officer in the New York Police Department in 1983. After nearly 2 decades on the police force, he was elected to the New York City Council in November of 2001. In that capacity Davis was able to utilize his dynamic public speaking ability. He truly had a gift for connecting with audiences and delivering messages that advocated non-violence.

Mr. Speaker, defeating crime and eliminating violence in inner-city New York were lifelong missions for James E. Davis both as a law enforcement and elected official. This reality made July 23, 2003, an even more ironically tragic day for New Yorkers as well as all Americans. On that afternoon, James Davis had invited a political rival to City Hall to attend a council meeting. Just after 2 o'clock, Councilman Davis' guest brandished a handgun and inexplicably shot Davis twice in the chest. Mr. Davis sadly passed away at a nearby hospital later that afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, many of us saw the story of James E. Davis' tragic murder in New York City Hall on national newscasts last summer. I want to join with the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and Senator SCHUMER in extending the sympathy of all Members of Congress to the family, friends, and

supporters of James E. Davis. I am pleased that passage of this legislation will immortalize James E. Davis' contributions to his community and to the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 1590.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. BALLANCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand at this time as the designee for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) on behalf of this resolution. I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of S. 1590, legislation naming a postal facility after the late James E. Davis.

S. 1509, which was introduced by Senator SCHUMER on September 8, 2003, was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Government Reform on November 6, 2003. An identical bill, H.R. 3012, sponsored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) has the support and cosponsorship of the entire New York delegation.

Mr. James Davis was born in 1962 and graduated from Tilden High School in Brooklyn, New York in 1980. He obtained a degree from Pace University in 1989 and then joined the New York City Correctional Department. He became a police officer in 1991 and was assigned to the 73rd Precinct in Brooklyn. A youth officer, Mr. DAVIS served in the New York Police Department until he decided to enter the political arena in 1988 by running for assemblyman for the 43rd District. Although unsuccessful, he ran again and won office in November 2001, where he served as councilman for the 35th District.

Tragically, as we have just heard, Councilman Davis' life was cut short when he was gunned down in a violent shooting in the City Hall at the young age of 41.

Mr. Speaker, James Davis was a man of the community. He has dedicated his life to improving conditions in Brooklyn, New York, helping young people realize their dreams and stopping urban violence.

I commend my colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and Senator SCHUMER for seeking to honor the legacy of Councilmember James Davis and urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I urge passage of S. 1590, and I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this very worthwhile and appropriate measure.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as the lead sponsor of the House version of S. 1590, I am pleased that we are considering this legislation today. S. 1590 would rename the post office located at 315 Empire Boulevard in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, New York, as the "James E. Davis Post Office Building." I would also like to note that this bill has been cosponsored by the entire New York delegation, and I

would like to thank my colleagues from New York for doing so.

On that tragic day when Councilman James Davis of Brooklyn was murdered in a violent shooting in City Hall, New York City, we lost a true public servant. He was an intelligent, passionate, and energetic young man who had an extremely bright future. He worked very hard and took his duties as a public servant very, very seriously. He was only 41 years old and had served almost one term in the New York City Council. But he had already made his mark.

I met James through the Youth March Against Violence that he organized. His commitment to this issue was genuine.

However, when I think of him, I remember one of the last conversations we had, which I think really embodies his approach to public service. We were meeting with housing authority officials, and he told them we weren't there to point fingers at every one. But if we didn't work together to get thing done, we would all take the blame. Sound advice that I think all public officials should take to heart.

With James, it was always about the community. He was dedicated to its betterment, having served as a police officer and district leader before being elected to the city council. One could always see the love he had for his neighbors and constituents. Naming a post office after him would be a lasting tribute to all of his hard work for the community that he loved so much. While we still have a heavy heart for losing such a good friend, the James E. Davis post office can help us celebrate his life. I think I can speak for all of Brooklyn when I say that the James E. Davis post office is something that we will all be proud of.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1590.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HUGH GREGG POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3185) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 38 Spring Street in Nashua, New Hampshire, as the "Hugh Gregg Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3185

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HUGH GREGG POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 38 Spring Street in Nashua, New Hampshire, shall be known and designated as the "Hugh Gregg Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to

be a reference to the Hugh Gregg Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3185.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to call up H.R. 3185 for consideration. This legislation introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) designates the postal facility at 38 Spring Street in Nashua, New Hampshire, as the Hugh Gregg Post Office Building.

Hugh Gregg, a giant in New Hampshire politics for several decades, was elected Governor of the Granite State in 1953 at the age of 34. As a result, he was forevermore nicknamed the "Boy Governor." One of his most notable achievements was his work in organizing the first-in-the-Nation Presidential primary in New Hampshire. What began as little more than a beauty contest for candidates in 1952, his tireless work is a big reason the New Hampshire primary has evolved into such a critical date for modern Presidential candidates.

It is also important to note that Governor Gregg's son, Judd, went on to be elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1989, and he now serves as the State's senior United States Senator.

Mr. Speaker, America mourned on September 24th of this year, when Hugh Gregg passed away at age 85. He is survived by his wife, Catherine Warner Gregg, two sons, five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) for his work on H.R. 3185, and I strongly support its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BALLANCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am honored and pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 3185, legislation naming a postal facility after Hugh Gregg. H.R. 3185 which was introduced by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) on September 25, 2003, was unanimously approved by the Committee on Government Reform on October 8, 2003.

H.R. 3185 has the support and cosponsorship of the entire New Hampshire Congressional delegation. Hugh Gregg, a former Republican Governor of New

Hampshire from 1953 until 1955, was born in New Hampshire and became its youngest Governor at the age of 34. A graduate of Yale and Harvard Law School, he served as a Special Agent of the Counterintelligence Corps during World War II and the Korean Crisis.

A well-known businessman and community leader, Mr. Gregg passed away on September 24, 2003 at the age of 85. Hugh Gregg was remembered as a statesman and gentleman. His love for his State and country and dedication to public service was well known.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues for seeking to honor the late Hugh Gregg and urge swift adoption on H.R. 3185.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), the author of the bill.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) for recognizing me and for making it possible along with my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE) to have the opportunity to bring this bill to the floor.

As the gentleman said at the end of his speech just previously, Governor Hugh Gregg died on September 24th of this year after a brief illness, and brief it was, because just prior to that illness, the city of Nashua, which is the largest city in my district, celebrated its 150th anniversary. And guess who walked at the front of the line in a top hat and tuxedo with a cane but Hugh Gregg, the grand marshal of the parade. Governor Hugh Gregg celebrating the city that he loved and lived in his entire life.

Indeed, he served our country during World War II, not once, but twice. He served in the Korean War. He served on the Nashua City Council. He became its mayor, and he was elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire in his early thirties, the year I was born.

Hugh Gregg also took on big projects. He was not one to think about things pragmatically or think about things in any small way.

During my political career, he achieved two major accomplishments. First, he sought out to establish a museum of political history in New Hampshire. It is no secret that New Hampshire is the first part of the Nation's primary and always will be. Hugh Gregg wanted to make sure that the political history of the State, going back as far as anybody cared to, was properly recorded. And as time went on, candidates running for office would have a place to repose their memorabilia and great events and so forth. He published no less than three books on the subject of New Hampshire political history, the latest with our Secretary of State, Bill Gardner. Hugh Gregg is responsible for the establishment of this institution, which will live on in perpetuity.

The second big project he took on was an effort to try to prove that New

Hampshire was the birthplace of the Republican party and not Ripon, Wisconsin, as it has been previously thought. No offense to our distinguished presiding officer here today, but he turned out to be right about that. He made extensive research and determined that the records of the party originated in Exeter, New Hampshire, and he established a society called the Amos Tuck Society.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, Hugh Gregg was not only Governor, mayor of Nashua, father of U.S. Senator JUDD GREGG and Cy Gregg, long-time husband of Catherine Gregg, a great political crusader for many different causes, not all of which were necessarily associated with Republicans, but were really focussed on the good of the State of New Hampshire and the good of the lives of the people around him. The efforts he made on behalf of others, not only in the area of politics, but in charity through the Crotched Mountain Rehabilitation Center which is one of the Nation's leading centers for the treatment of those brain-injured and developmentally-disabled individuals established by his father but nurtured and expanded significantly by him.

He served on a number of different boards, serving on the board of the Fleet Bank, at that time Indian Head Bank. He was involved in businesses all over the place.

Hugh Gregg was a man of courage. He was a man that some might say was tactless on occasion. I know, as Governor of the State of New Hampshire, on a couple of occasions he was known to become frustrated with people he came in contact with, and he had a habit of taking scissors and snipping their ties off just to get their attention and, indeed, it did.

Hugh Gregg campaigned with me during one of my many campaigns in the Nashua Recycling Center. We were trying to meet people there, of course. He was in his early eighties or late seventies. He said, You go over there and work over there in recycling, where they bring in bottles and cans. That is a nice clean thing for you to do. I will go over and carry the garbage because nobody is going to tell a 75-year-old man that they do not like him for carrying their garbage over to the garbage area.

Hugh Gregg was the kind of man that was full of energy, full of enthusiasm and full of compassion and a commitment to the folks around him in the city of Nashua and the State of New Hampshire. He will be sorely missed by all of us. I think this is a wonderful opportunity to name the Nashua Post Office after this great American citizen.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, since the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) has brought up the founding of the Republican party and Mr. Gregg's interest in that, I would mention that I have the privilege of representing the only district in the United States that has had

continuous Republican representation in the United States House of Representatives since the founding of the Republican party.

This legislation seems to be very fitting and proper to name this post office facility after Hugh Gregg who was a very great American, who saw the American dream come true in his life in several different ways. I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3185.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMENDING INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR EFFORTS DURING PAST 25 YEARS

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 18) commending the Inspectors General for their efforts to prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Federal Government during the past 25 years.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 18

Whereas the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) was signed into law on October 12, 1978, with overwhelming bipartisan support;

Whereas Inspectors General now exist in the 29 largest executive branch agencies and in 28 other designated Federal entities;

Whereas Inspectors General work to serve the American taxpayer by promoting economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity in the administration of the programs and operations of the Federal Government;

Whereas Inspectors General conduct audits and investigations to both prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the programs and operations of the Federal Government;

Whereas Inspectors General make Congress and agency heads aware, through semiannual reports and other communications, of problems and deficiencies in the administration of programs and operations of the Federal Government;

Whereas Congress and agency heads utilize the recommendations of Inspectors General in the development and implementation of policies that promote economy and efficiency in the administration of, or prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in, the programs and operations of the Federal Government;

Whereas Federal employees and other dedicated citizens report information to Inspectors General regarding the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules, or regulations, or mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health and safety;

Whereas Inspector General audits and investigations result in annual recommendations for more effective spending of billions

of taxpayer dollars, thousands of successful criminal prosecutions, hundreds of millions of dollars returned to the United States Treasury through investigative recoveries, and the suspension and debarment of thousands of individuals or entities from doing business with the Government; and

Whereas for 25 years the Inspectors General have worked with Congress to facilitate effective oversight to improve the programs and operations of the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) recognizes the many accomplishments of the Inspectors General in preventing and detecting waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the Federal Government;

(2) commends the Inspectors General and their employees for the dedication and professionalism displayed in the performance of their duties; and

(3) reaffirms the role of Inspectors General in promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the programs and operations of the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLANCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S.J. Res. 18.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 18 commends Inspectors General across the Federal Government for their contributions to taxpayers and overall government efficiency over the last 25 years.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Inspector General Act of 1978 that created the position of Inspector General in Federal agencies and departments. I had the honor of introducing the original legislation to name an Inspector General or create an Inspector General position for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Today, Inspectors General exist in 57 executive branch agencies. Their work has eliminated waste in management at all levels of the Federal Government and saved countless taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, this body has already passed the House version of this resolution, so I will similarly urge all Members to support the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 18.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BALLANCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support Senate Joint Resolution 18 which recognizes Inspectors General for their efforts to prevent waste, fraud and abuse over the past 25

years. In fact, as has been just pointed out, the House passed H.J. Res. 70 by voice just a few days ago.

Twenty-five years ago the Inspector General Act of 1978 established, for the first time, IG's in 12 executive branch agencies. They proved so successful that today there are IG's in 59 Federal agencies. The Inspectors General report both to the agency head and to Congress and are one of Congress's principal watchdogs in the executive branch.

□ 1515

IGs have a tough job. As independent investigators within Federal agencies, they are often the last person a manager wants to hear from.

The IGs returned over \$4.5 billion to the Federal Government during fiscal year 2002 in restitutions and recoveries. IG audits also identified another \$72 billion in funds that could be used more efficiently and effectively. They also had more than 10,000 successful criminal prosecutions.

The IGs make similar contributions year after year. They have more than proven their usefulness to Congress and the American people. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution commemorating their 25th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close by saying that many, many people have paid lip service to waste, fraud, and abuse within the Federal Government, but these Inspectors General and their staffs are on the front lines trying to do something about this to save taxpayers money and help make our Federal Government run more honestly and efficiently, so I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 18.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HONORING MR. SARGENT SHRIVER

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 299) honoring Mr. Sargent Shriver for his dedication and service to the United States of America, for his service in